

No. 03-3396

[UNPUBLISHED]

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No. 03-3816

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Stephen M. Partin,

Appellant,

v.

Abernathey, Sgt., East Arkansas  
Regional Unit, ADC; Mary Brim, East  
Arkansas Regional Unit, ADC; Low,  
Warden, East Arkansas Regional Unit,  
ADC; Fitts, Supervisor, East Arkansas  
Regional Unit, ADC; Lucas, Manager,  
East Arkansas Regional Unit, ADC;  
John Byus, Director, Arkansas  
Department of Correction; Greg  
Harmon, Warden, East Arkansas  
Regional Unit, ADC; Lee, Dr., East  
Arkansas Regional Unit, ADC; Max  
Mobley, Deputy Director, Arkansas  
Department of Correction,

Appellees.

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Submitted: October 12, 2004  
Filed: October 15, 2004

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Before WOLLMAN, McMILLIAN, and HANSEN, Circuit Judges.

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PER CURIAM.

In this consolidated proceeding, Stephen Partin appeals from the final judgments entered in the District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas dismissing his 42 U.S.C. § 1983 actions prior to service and pursuant to the “three strikes” provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). For the reasons discussed below, we reverse and remand the judgments of the district court.

Both courts below found that Partin had had at least three prior complaints dismissed, had not alleged facts showing that he was under imminent danger of serious physical injury, and was thus ineligible for in forma pauperis (IFP) status under the Prison Litigation Reform Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) (prisoner may not bring civil action or appeal IFP if prisoner has had 3 prior actions or appeals dismissed for frivolousness, maliciousness, or failure to state a claim, “unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury”).

After careful review of the pleadings, we agree with Partin that he sufficiently alleged imminent danger of serious physical injury to meet the exception to the “three strikes” rule of section 1915(g). According to Partin’s complaint allegations, he was exposed to raw sewage; denied treatment for tuberculosis, prostate cancer, and colon cancer; deprived of prosthetic support boots; denied medical care for an injured knee and ankle; and forced to work against medical restrictions. Because Partin has properly alleged that these serious medical needs continue to go untreated, we conclude that Partin meets the imminent-danger exception in § 1915(g). See McAlphin v. Toney, 281 F.3d 709, 710-11 (8th Cir. 2002) (plaintiff’s allegations of 5 tooth extractions that had been delayed, and spreading tooth infection, were sufficient to meet imminent-danger exception); Ashley v. Dilworth, 147 F.3d 715, 717 (8th Cir. 1998) (per curiam) (imminent-danger standard was satisfied when inmate alleged that despite his repeated complaints and having been stabbed twice

before, prison staff continued to place him near his known enemies and threatened to transfer him near his enemies).

Accordingly, we reverse the judgments of the district court and remand the cases for further proceedings with directions that Partin be permitted to file his complaint pursuant to § 1915 without the full payment of the filing fee up front. We also respectfully suggest that the two cases be consolidated on remand.

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